FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1834. [NO. 873.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance;
$4 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by Charles D. Johnson to Thomas Sandford, the Subscriber will commence selling at public auction at the Auction Store, (opposite the Lafayette Hotel) on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1834, the stock of said Charles S. Johnson, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, SHOES, &c. &c.,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Black and mix'd Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirtings, Silks, Domestics, Book, Mull and Jaconet Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Ginghams, &c. &c. Knives and Forks, and Pocket Knives, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN
Furniture,

Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. Terms at sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*
January 17, 1834 72 2w.

RAISINS.

50 BOXES fresh Muscatel *RAISINS*, Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta, For sale by

THOS SANDFORD & CO
January 17, 1834. 72tf

New School Books, &c.

XENOPHON'S LEXICON, Grimshaw's History of Rome, Goldsmith's Greece, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography, Flint's Surveying, Clark's Cæsar, Colburn's Algebra, Smith's Arithmetic, Manual of Mythology, Union Primers, Hymn Books and Spelling Books, Emerson's First and Second Class Readers, Webster's Elementary and *New* American Spelling Books

Also, a new supply of Henry's Commentary, 6 vols very low. Pulpit Assistant; Selections from Fenelon; Pilgrim's Progress, with Pictures; Mary Queen of Scots; Mrs Judson; Johnson's Dictionary; Life of Jackson; Robertson's Historical Works; Blackstone's Commentary; Miss Edgeworth's Moral Tales; Marshall Nevy; Eberle's Practice and Therapeutics; Millwright's Guide, &c. &c

Just received by

E. J. HALE.
January 18, 1834.

Tennessee Land for sale.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of *Hiram Jennings*, dec'd, at January Sessions last, of Anson County Court; in pursuance of the directions contained in said Will, offers for sale at private contract, a valuable Tract of LAND, containing

Two Thousand Acres,

in Haywood County, in the Western District of Tennessee, immediately on the road leading from Brownsville to Covington, six miles from the former place, and twenty miles from the latter place, and within three miles of steamboat navigation:—The title to which is indisputable.

The premises are three separate Clearings—one of thirty acres, one of eighty acres, and one another of thirty acres. On each Clearing there is a good Well, and a comfortable Log Cabin with a passage in the middle—all under good fences.—The land is heavily timbered with Poplar, Oak and Hickory, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton. The situation is healthy

HARRIET H JENNINGS, *Ex'rx*

For terms, (which will be liberal,) apply personally or by letter, to the Subscriber at Wadesboro' No Ca.

A. LITTLE
Wadesborough, Feb. 14, 1834 72tf.

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF MAKING MONEY:

WILL be sold without reserve, before the Court House, in the Town of Columbia, S. C., on the first Monday in April next, at 11 o'clock, that valuable and spacious four story brick building, in the town of Columbia, on the corner of Richardson and Lady streets, in the most central part of the town, known as the

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

on the following conditions—that is to say, in five equal instalments, viz: one fifth in one year from the date, one fifth in two years from the date, one fifth in three years from the date, one fifth in four years from the date, and the last payment, in five years from the date; with interest on each instalment as they become due. The purchaser to give bond and a mortgage of the premises, and such other security if required.

The above building is one of the best calculated buildings for a Public House, in the Southern country. It contains about 75 Rooms, all with fire places, a first rate Store Room and cellars: a set of stables 150 feet long. The above building has been built expressly for a Hotel, and the utmost attention paid to the building, by an experienced person, who has superintended the work from the beginning.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises previous to the day of sale.

A. D. JONES.

☞The Charleston Mercury, Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, and the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, will please give the above four insertions, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

A. D. J.
Dec. 11. 72 4t.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Liverpool Salt,
5 Casks Stone Lime,
5 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.
January 19th, 1834. 71-tf.

TEMPERANCE ALMANACKS

for 1834, received, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Earthenware. China & Glass.

THOS. J. BARROW & Co.
IMPORTERS, 88 WATER St.
NEW YORK,

ARE now receiving their Spring Patterns of *EARTHENWARE, CHINA and*

FANCY GOODS,

In every variety.

Their stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line, and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers in patterns, quality and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made, are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets; and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can be possibly sold at. From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
Importers, 88 Water st. N. Y.
New York, February 1834. 71 w.

GREAT BARGAINS,

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ABOUT to remove from this town, wish to close their business; and for that purpose, will sell either at wholesale or retail at *NEW YORK COST*, their valuable stock of

DRY GOODS.

N. B.—To those who wish to purchase by wholesale, a credit of Ninety days will be given for all sums over one hundred Dollars; and four months for all over two hundred, with approved securities. LEWIS & ROSS

Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge.
February 10, 1834. 71-tf.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.

5 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 do. Molasses,
15 bbls. Newark Cider,
20 casks Cheese,
25 bags Coffee,

Just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 4. 70tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-f

200 Casks LIME.

THE Subscriber has just received,
200 Casks of best
Thomastown Lime.
Also a few Casks

Plaster of Paris,

Which he will sell low for Cash. From his knowledge of the quality of these articles, acquired by his experience in working them for the last 15 or 20 years, he flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He intends to keep a constant supply on hand. JOHN E PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1834. 70-tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT agreeably to an act of the last session of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, chartering the "Bank of the State of North Carolina," and in pursuance of the provisions thereof, a Book for receiving subscriptions for Stock in the said Bank, will be opened under the direction of the Subscribers, at the office of Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, East corner of the Market Square, in this Town, on SATURDAY THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, and continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) for the space of *SIXTY DAYS* from that time, for the purpose aforesaid.

EDW'D. L. WINSLOW,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
JOSEPH BAKER, } Commissioners.
Fayetteville, 27th January, 1834 69 7t

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cognac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Blanks

Of all kinds, for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
300 bushels do. do.
300 do. Cadiz do.
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
1 tierce new Rice.

Also, the Temperance
Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR
1834,

By the Gross, Dozen or single one.

E. B. DRAKE.
December 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do. Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

VALUABLE
LAND AND SAW-MILLS,
FOR SALE AND RENT.

THE Subscriber will sell, on Monday the 3d day of March next, at the Town House, in Fayetteville, one Mill, on Rockfish and about one acre of Ground, where the Lumber can be taken to market by water. The Mill is in complete order, and can saw as much lumber as any Mill in the County.

Also, 400 acres of Land, in Robeson County, well timbered, one and a half miles from Rockfish and six miles from said Mill.

250 acres of Land on Little Rockfish.

200 acres of wood Land, five miles from town.

A Brick Store on Hay street, joining Mr. Wm. Waddill's.

Seven young Mules.

Three pair large Timber Wheels and Chains.

Two large Wagons.

Will be rented on said day, for one year, the Saw Mill on Beaver Creek, six miles from town, if not previously rented.

A large Stable, sufficient to hold 12 horses, with Carriage House attached.

A large Lot adjoining.

Great bargains may be expected, as the sale will be positive.

MICHAEL McGARY.
Fayetteville, Jan 20 68tt.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.
January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.
January 20, 1834. 68tf.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.
December 31 65-tf.
☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

NO DISCOUNT!

South Carolina and Virginia Money received at par, and the preference given to United States' Notes, notwithstanding Gen. Jackson's opposition, at

DRAKE'S,
Brick Row, Hay Mount,

WHERE may be found a very general and complete assortment of cheap Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Shoes, Hats, Bonnets & Saddles,

Together with a large assortment of Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet, Cloth and Circassian **CLOAKS,** selected particularly for the Country Trade.

—ALSO—

15 tons Swedes, English and American, Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,
2 do. German, English and American Blister Steel,
500 pieces Castings, assorted,
30 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d.
30 bags first rate green Coffee,
6 hhds good Sugar,
4 bbls. and boxes Loaf and Lump do.
75 bags Shot, all sizes,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
Dupont's FF and FFF Rifle and Gun Powder,
Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Smith's Hammers and Vices, Frying Pans and Weeding Hoes, Cutting Knives and Scythe Blades, Curry Combs and Socket Shovels, Gilbert's Poland Starch, Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Indigo and Madder, Sulphur, Camphor, Alum and Nutmegs, Pepper and Spice, Sole and Upper Leather, Cotton Bagging, Plough Lines and Bed Cords, Spanish Brown and Copperas, together with a variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, and of all which a regular supply will be constantly kept on hand.

ALSO, Fine and Cross Flour, (Superfine being scarce and far between,) Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Lard and Dry Apples, together with such other articles of produce occasionally, as the country affords, for all which the full market price will be given, by E. B. DRAKE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 24, 1833, §65-2m.§

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

D. & C. LANDRETH,

NURSERY and SEEDSMEN, Philadelphia,

HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D. & C. L. are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transportation with great certainty.

R. MAYNARD & CO.
Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c &c &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do. do. 2d quality,
100 do do do. do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do. do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do. do calf Brogans,
100 do. do Morocco Boots,
100 do. do seal do.
100 do. do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do. do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do. do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do. do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.
October 7, 1833.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.
January 10, 1834. 68tf

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Gloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

MR. WEBSTER'S REPORT.

[CONCLUDED.]

The contingent power given to the Secretary to remove the deposites evidently shows that Congress contemplated the possibility of the happening of some sudden evil for which either no other remedy was provided, or none which could be applied with sufficient promptitude; and for which evil removal would be a just and appropriate remedy. The remedy prescribed, then, teaches us the nature of the evils which were apprehended. We can readily understand that threatened danger to the funds was one, and probably the chief of those evils; because change into other hands is the ready and appropriate measure which would rationally suggest itself to all minds as the proper security against such danger; and change is the remedy actually prescribed. Neglect to transfer the deposites from one place to another, as the exigencies of Government might require, and thereby to furnish those facilities of exchange which the charter demands of the bank without commission and without charge, is another evil for which, should it happen, the remedy would naturally be the withdrawing of the funds, and the placing of them in their former custody, so that they could be transferred or exchanged by the Treasury itself.

But who can see any connexion or relation, such as ordinarily exists between an evil apprehended and a remedy proposed—between such an evil as a supposed over-discount, for instance, by the bank at one time, or an under-discount at another, and the abrupt removal of all the public deposites? And if no one can see the connexion, how can it be supposed that, in giving the power of removal as a remedy, Congress had in view any such evil?

A question may arise between the Government and the bank respecting the right of the parties to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as in the case of the French bill.

It is a question on which different opinions may be entertained, and which is, in its nature, fit for judicial decision. Does any man imagine that such a case as this was in the eye of Congress when they granted the power of withdrawing the whole public treasure from the bank? Can it be for one moment maintained, that Congress intended that, in such a case, the Secretary should compel the bank to adopt his own opinion, by the exercise of a power, the very exertion of which deranges the currency, interferes with the industry of the people, and, under some circumstances, would hazard the safety of the whole revenue?

The committee think it cannot admit of rational doubt, that if Congress had intended to give to the Secretary any power whatever, not directly touching the deposites themselves, not only would it have specially pointed out the cases, but it would also, most assuredly, have provided a remedy more suitable for each case. The nature of the remedy, therefore, which is prescribed, clearly shows the evils intended to be provided against.

To admit that the Secretary's conduct is subject to no control but his own sense of the general interest and convenience of the people, is to acknowledge the existence, in his hands, of a discretion so broad and unlimited, that its consequences can be no less than to subject, not only all the operations of the bank and its offices, but its powers and capacities, perhaps its very existence, to his individual will. He is of opinion that the law creating it is, in many of its provisions, unconstitutional; he may not unnaturally, therefore, esteem it to be his duty to restrain and obstruct, to the utmost of his power, the operation of those provisions thus deemed by him to be unconstitutional. He is of opinion that the existence of such a powerful moneyed monopoly is dangerous to the liberties of the people. It would result from this that if, in the discharge of his official duty, he is to follow no guide but his own sense of the interest of the people, he might feel bound to counteract the operations of this dangerous monopoly, diminish its circulation, curtail its means, and prejudice its credit. To accomplish these very purposes, and these alone, he might withdraw the deposites. The power given him by Congress would thus be used to defeat the will of Congress in one of its most important acts, by discrediting, and otherwise injuriously affecting an institution which Congress has seen fit to establish, and which it has declared shall continue, with all its powers, to the expiration of its charter.

The power conferred on the Secretary is a trust power, and like other trust powers, in the absence of express terms setting forth the occasions for its exercise, it is to be construed according to the subject and object of the trust. As in other cases of the deposite of moneys in banks, the primary object sought to be accomplished by Congress, by that provision of the charter now under consideration, is the safe keeping of the money. The Secretary's trust, therefore, primarily and principally, respects this safe keeping. But another object is distinctly disclosed in the charter, which object is intimately connected with the fund, and that is, its transfer and exchange from place to place, as the convenience of Government might require. The Secretary's trust, therefore, respects also this other object thus connected with the fund; and when either of these objects requires a removal, a removal becomes a just exercise to his authority. To this extent, none can doubt the existence of his power. If, in truth, the money is believed to be unsafe; if, in truth, the bank will not grant the facilities which it has promised, in consideration of receiving and holding the fund, then, certainly, it ought to be removed. But here the power must stop, or else it is altogether unbounded. Here is a just and reasonable limit, consistent with the character of the power, consistent with the general duties of the Secretary, and consistent with the nature of the remedy provided.

The charter of the bank is the law: it is the expressed will of the legislature. That will is, that the bank shall exist, with all its powers, to the end of its term. That will, too, as the committee think is, that the public deposites shall continue in the bank so long as they are safe, and so long as the bank fulfils all its duty in regard to them. The Secretary assumes broader ground. He claims a right to judge of the proceedings of the bank, on all subjects. Admitting the fund to be safe, and admitting that the bank has performed all its duties in regard to it, he claims an authority, nevertheless, to remove the deposites whenever he shall form an opinion, founded on the conduct of the bank in any particular whatever, and however unconnected with the public moneys, that the general interest of the people requires such removal. If, in his opinion, it discounts too little, or discounts too much; if it expands or contracts its circulation too fast or too slow; if its committees are not properly organized; if it claim damages on protested bills, which it ought not to claim; if, in his opinion still, it is guilty of a wrongful meddling in politics, or if it do any thing else not consistent with his sense of the public interest, he has a right to visit it with a withdrawal of the public money from its custody.

If this claim of power be admitted, it would seem to the committee to be a fair result, that the Secretary has power to withdraw the deposites, for no other reason than that he differs with Congress upon its constitutional authority to create any bank, or upon the constitutionality of this particular bank, or upon the utility of continuing it in the exercise of its chartered powers and privileges, till its term shall expire.

The committee, therefore, are of opinion that it was not the intention of the Legislature to give to the Secretary of the Treasury a general guardianship over the public interests in all matters connected with the bank; but that his power is a limited one, and is confined to the safety, and the proper management of that portion of the public interest to which it expressly relates; that is to say, to the public moneys in deposite in the bank.

But the extent of the Secretary's discretion, as asserted by himself, reaches even further than the wide range which the committee has here described. It is not confined to the protection of all the various interests which the Government and the country have in the bank, or to a supervision and control over all the conduct of the bank, but it embraces all branches of the public interest, and touches every thing which in any way respects the good of the people. He supposes himself rightfully to possess the power of removing the deposites, whenever any causes, springing up in any part of the whole wide field of the general interest, may appear to him to call for such removal. Notwithstanding he may suppose all the great interests confided to the bank to be perfectly safe; notwithstanding he may have no occasion to complain of any part of its conduct; notwithstanding, even, it may so have demeaned itself as to have become the object of his favor and regard; yet, if his construction be admitted, he may remove the deposites simply because he may be of opinion that he might place them, with a prospect of still greater advantage, in other hands. If he be of opinion that the commerce of the country, or its manufactures, would be benefitted by withdrawing the public money from one bank and placing it in many, that would be an exercise of authority entirely within the limits which he prescribes to himself. It would be a case in which he would only follow his own sense of what the general interest and convenience of the people required. He might think, too, that by withdrawing all the public treasure from the Bank of the United States, and placing it in the hands of twenty or thirty State banks, to remain there during his pleasure, and to be drawn thence, again at his will, he might be enabled effectually to advance certain other objects which, whatever others might think of them, he might consider to be essential to the good of the people. All this, if he be right, is within his just authority. A power necessarily running to this extent, is a power, in the opinion of the committee, which can never be admitted.

Having thus expressed an opinion upon the general extent of the power claimed by the Secretary, the committee proceed to consider the reasons which he has reported to Congress as the particular grounds on which the power has been exercised in the present case.

The first reason assigned by the Secretary, is the near approach of the period when the bank charter will expire. That period is the 4th of March, 1836, more than two years distant; nearly two years and a half at the time of the removal.

Three sessions of Congress are, in the mean time, to be holden, and inasmuch as the Secretary himself says that "the power over the place of the deposites for the public money would seem properly to belong to the legislative department of Government," the committee think it might reasonably have been expected by him that Congress would not fail to make, in season, suitable regulations on a subject thus admitted to be within the just exercise of its authority, and properly one of its duties.

Why, then, should he not have waited till Congress had seen fit to act upon the subject, or had manifested a disposition not to act? The matter of the deposites had been before Congress last session, and Congress had then thought no provision to be, as yet, necessary. Its undoubted sense was, that the public moneys should remain where they were. This was manifested by proofs too clear to be questioned. Another session was fast approaching; and why was not the whole subject left where Congress had chosen to leave it at the end of its last session, to await the free exercise of its legislative power at this session? It might have been fit for the Executive to call the attention of Congress, at this time, to the necessity of some legal provisions respecting the future custody of the public moneys; and it would, doubtless, have been proper for Congress, without such call, to take up and consider the subject at its own suggestion; but the committee see no reason whatever, in the approaching expiration of the charter, for a change so sudden, and producing such important effects, made so long before that expiration, at a time when Congress had recently had the subject before it, and when, too, it was again about to assemble, and would naturally have reasonable and full opportunity to adopt any necessary legislative provisions.

The Secretary has stated no reason satisfactory to the committee for not deferring this important step until the meeting of Congress. He sets forth no emergency, no sudden occasion, nothing which, in their judgment, made immediate action by him necessary.

The Secretary supposes it to have been his duty to act on the belief that the bank charter would not be renewed; and he refers to recent popular elections in support of this opinion. The committee believe it altogether unusual for reasons of that kind to be assigned for public and official acts. On such subjects, opinions may be very various. Different and opposite conclusions may be drawn from the same facts by different persons. One man may think that a candidate has been elected on account of his opposition to the bank; another may see, only, that he has been chosen, notwithstanding such opposition. One may regard the opposition, or the support, of any measure, by a particular candidate, as having been, itself, a promoting cause of the success of his election; another may esteem it as a formidable objection, overcome, however, by more powerful reasons; and others, again, may be of opinion that it produced little or no effect on the one side or the other.—But if inferences, less uncertain, could be drawn from such occurrences, the committee still think, that for a public officer to presume what law the Legislature will or will not pass, respecting matters of finance, from the election of a particular person to be Chief Magistrate, implies a consequence from such election which the constitutional independence and dignity of the Legislature do not allow to be admitted.

But if for this, or other reasons, the Secretary had persuaded himself that the charter of the bank would not be renewed, still, it certainly did not follow that the deposites ought to be removed before Congress had decided on the hands into which they should be transferred, and had made suitable regulation respecting their future custody. If there were good ground for thinking that Congress would not recharter the bank, for that very reason there was equally good ground for supposing that it would make proper and seasonable provision for the keeping of the public moneys elsewhere. How could the Secretary doubt that Congress would omit to do that which he avers to be one of its appropriate duties? The question is, not what measures Congress might be expected to adopt—whether the rechartering of the bank, or what other measures; but whether it ought not to have been presumed that it would adopt some measure, and that a seasonable and proper one, according to its power and its duties; and whether, therefore, this anticipation of the action of Congress, on the eve of its session, is to be justified.

The bank charter declares that the deposites of the public money shall be made in the bank and its offices and that the bank shall continue till March, 1836. Where does the Secretary find his power to decide that the deposites shall be so made but for seventeen years from the date of the charter, instead of Twenty? If he may thus withdraw the deposites two or three years before the expiration of the charter, what should restrain him from exercising the same authority five years before its expiration, or ten years? A plain and cogent necessity, the existence of a case which admits of no reasonable doubt, and which is too urgent for delay till Congress can provide for it, can alone justify an interference with the public moneys, lodged in the bank by law for the double purpose of safe keeping, and fulfilment of solemn contract.

But supposing it not reasonable for the Secretary to have expected the interposition of Congress, and admitting that he might consider the withdrawing of the deposites as an act which was to be done, at some time, by himself, how can it, nevertheless, be argued, that so early and so sudden a withdrawal was necessary? The committee can perceive no possible reason for this, in any state of facts made known to them.

The withdrawal of the money, left on deposite, from a bank whose charter is about to expire, is naturally one of the things longest postponed. It is as safe the last day of the existence of the bank, in common cases, as at any previous period. The bank expects the recal of its deposites, near the period of its expiration, and prepares itself accordingly. The operation, if made gradually, produces, when thus conducted, the least possible disturbance in the business of the community.—Former experience would seem to have held out a salutary light for the guidance of the Secretary in this part of his official duty.

At the time of the expiration of the charter of the former bank, Mr. Gallatin was Secretary of the Treasury, and the public deposites were in the bank. The charter of the bank was to end on the 4th of March, 1811, and it does not appear that Mr. Gallatin thought it necessary to make any provision whatever for removing any part of the deposites, except by drawing on them for the common uses of Government, until late in the very month preceding the expiration of the charter. A large amount of those deposites remained, indeed, in the vaults of the bank after the charter had expired, and until they were wanted, in the general operations of the Treasury. And why should it be otherwise? Why should that be done suddenly now, which the Secretary thinks could not be done suddenly hereafter without great inconvenience? Is it not the just inference, from his own argument that the thing should not have been done suddenly at all? As to the idea that the credit of the paper of the bank will be depreciated near the time of the expiration of its charter, or that it would be inconvenient for it, at that time, to be called on for the deposites, the committee are utterly at loss to see the slightest foundation for such an opinion. Experience is against it; and all reason, as the committee think, is against it also. There is nothing to render it in any degree doubtful that the bills of the bank will be in as good credit the last day of its charter, and even after that time, if any shall be outstanding, as they are now; and there is as little to render it doubtful that then, as now, the bank would be competent to answer all demands upon it. In the opinion of the committee, the withdrawal of the fund was both unnecessarily early, and unnecessarily sudden. It might have been made gradual; it might have been deferred; and it might have been, and ought to have been, as the committee think, not ventured upon at all, until the attention of Congress itself had been called to the subject. The committee therefore entirely dissent from this first reason, reported by the Secretary. They see nothing which proves to them the existence of the slightest occasion for taking this important step, at the moment it was taken. So far as it depends on this reason, the committee think the removal was made without necessity, without caution or preparation, with a suddenness naturally producing mischievous consequences, and in unjustifiable anticipation of the legislation of Congress.

But the Secretary thinks there are other reasons for the removal, growing out of the manner in which the affairs of the bank have been managed, and its money applied, which would have made it his duty to withdraw the deposites at any period of the charter.

Of these reasons, thus arising from the alleged misconduct of the bank, the first is, that many important money transactions of the bank are placed under the control of a Committee of Exchange, of which committee, no one of the public directors, as they are called, is allowed to be a member, instead of being transacted by a board of seven directors.

This charge consists of two parts; first, that the discounts of bills are made by a committee, and not by a quorum of the board; second, that the public directors are not allowed to be of this committee.

First. It is not alledged that, in the discounts of bills by this committee, any indiscretion has been committed, or any loss incurred; or that, in consequence thereof, any facility to the mercantile community has been withheld, or any duty of the bank to the Government violated. The objection is, simply, that bills are discounted by a committee. Supposing this to be an irregularity, or illegality, in the proceedings of the board, how is it to be corrected by withdrawing the deposites? What connexion is there between the two things? It is not pretended that this mode of discounting bills endangered the deposites; it is not pretended that it made the bank either less able, or less willing, to perform every one of its duties to Government. How should the withdrawal of the deposites then be suggested by the discovery of such an irregularity, real or supposed? The committee are not able to perceive the least propriety in applying the power of removal to a proceeding of this kind, even if it were admitted to be irregular or illegal. But is the practice illegal? It is believed to be not at all unusual. It is believed to be quite common in banks of large business, for bills of exchange, which are presented every day, and almost every hour in the day, to be discounted either by a committee of the directors, or by the president, or even other officers, acting under such general orders and instructions as the directors, at their stated meetings, prescribe. A large board of directors, cannot assemble every day, perhaps not oftener than twice a week. If bills of exchange could only be discounted at these periodical meetings, the business of exchange could not go on with the promptitude and despatch so important to commercial men in such transactions.

The committee suppose the truth of these remarks will be at once admitted by all who have knowledge of business of this kind.

The general management and control, the authority of examining and supervising, of contracting or enlarging the amount of daily discounts, according to the state of the bank, and of giving every other order and direction on the subject, still remains with the directors, and is constantly exercised by them. They still manage the affairs of the bank, in the language of the charter, although they may depute to a committee the authority of inquiring and deciding upon the credit of persons whose names are on bills of exchange offered for discount, and on the rate of exchange, current at the day. The legal question would be, whether the directors, by rule or by law, may not authorize a small number of their own board to discount bills. The bank has been advised that it might rightfully do this; and if it be not clear that this opinion is right, it is certainly far from clear that it is wrong; and in this state of the question, the general practice of other banks, under similar provisions in their charters, may well relieve the directors from the imputation of intentional mismanagement.

If, in all this, the bank has violated its charter, what other banks of extensive business have not done the same thing?

But the other subject of complaint, and that which seems to be regarded as the more offensive part of this regulation, is, that the public directors, as they are called, were not allowed to be on this committee.

It may be observed, in the first place, that if the discounting of bills of exchange by a committee, instead of the whole board of directors, be illegal, it would hardly be rendered legal by placing any or all of these public directors on the committee as members. But the Secretary seems to suppose that there was some particular object in this exclusion of these directors, as if there had been something wrong to be done, and therefore secrets to be kept by this committee. It is not easy to see what foundation there can be for this opinion. All those discounts are matter of record. They appear every day in the books of the bank. Every director, on or off the committee, sees them, or may see them, at pleasure. There is no secrecy, nor any motive for secrecy, so far as this committee can perceive. Very proper causes may have existed, for aught that can be known by the Senate, for the omission of these particular directors from this particular committee. Their services might have been deemed more useful in other committees; or however respectable in general character, or however useful in other parts of the direction, they may have been esteemed not so well acquainted as others with the business of foreign or domestic exchange. And even if there were, or are, other causes for the omission, such as tend less to prove the existence of that harmony and mutual respect which it is so desirable should prevail in such a board, these causes cannot furnish any just ground for asserting, either that the business of exchange was illegally conducted, or that the constitution of the committee was proof of the existence of any motive not fit to be avowed.

But the Secretary entertains an opinion respecting the character and duties of the directors appointed by the President and Senate, in which the committee do not concur. He denominates them "public directors," "officers of the Government," &c.

By the charter of the bank there are to be twenty-five directors. Of these, twenty are to be chosen by the individual stockholders, and five appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. As the Government owned one-fifth of the stock of the bank, it was judged expedient to place in the hands of the President and Senate the appointment of one-fifth of all the directors.—But they are not called public directors, nor officers of the Government, nor public agents; nor are they entitled, so far as the committee can perceive, to either of these appellations, any more than the other directors. The whole twenty-five directors are joint managers of a joint fund, each possessing precisely the same powers, and charged with the same duties as every other. They derive their appointments, it is true, from different origins, but, when appointed, their authority is the same. There is not one word in the charter; intimating, in the remotest manner, that the five directors appointed by the President and Senate have any particular duty, or are the objects of any peculiar trust. The charter calls them not Government directors, not public directors, but simply the directors appointed by the President and Senate. They are placed in the direction to consult with the other directors for the common good of the bank, and to act with these others, and vote with them on all questions. They are, what the law calls them, directors of the bank, not agents of the Government. They are joint trustees with others in a joint interest. If any thing illegal or improper takes place in the board, they are bound to resist it by the duty which they owe the individual stockholders, as much as by the duty they owe the Government; because they are agents of the individual stockholders, and have the same authority to bind them by their acts as to bind the Government; and, in like manner, it is the duty of those directors who are appointed by the individual stockholders, to give notice, as well to Government as to the stockholders, if any thing illegal takes place, or be threatened. All those directors act and vote together on the smallest as well as on the highest occasions; and, by their joint votes, bind the corporation, and bind both the Government and individual stockholders to the extent of their respective interests in the corporation.

If the directors appointed by the President and Senate had been excluded by the charter from any part of the power exercised by the others; if it had been forbidden them to interfere, to the same extent, and with the same effect, as the rest in the common business of the bank, there might be some reason for supposing that an uncommon character—a character not so much of action as of supervision and inspection, was intended to be conferred on them. But they do interfere, and justly, in all transactions of the bank. They do vote and act on all subjects like the other directors. Being, then, possessed of this common character of directors, and enjoying all its powers to the fullest extent, the committee know no form of argument by which an uncommon and extraordinary character is to be raised by construction, and superadded to the common character of directors which thus already belongs to them.

By granting the charter, and by accepting it, the Government on the one hand, and the individual stockholders on the other, have agreed, that of the directors, as joint agents of all parties, the stockholders shall appoint twenty, and the Government five. The interest of all parties is confided to this joint agency: and any distinction in their powers, as arising from their different modes of appointment, is, in the judgment of the committee, not to be sustained. They regard such distinction as entirely inconsistent with the nature of the agency created, and as deriving not the least countenance from any thing contained in the law.

The committee, nevertheless, to avoid misapprehension, wish to repeat, that it is undoubtedly the duty of the directors appointed by the President, and of all other directors, to give notice, both to Government and the stockholders, of any violation of the charter committed or threatened.

The Secretary of the Treasury has thought proper to observe that the measures of the committee of exchange are, as it appears, designedly, and by system, so arranged as to conceal from the officers of the Government transactions in which the public are deeply involved. This, it must be admitted, is a very serious charge. It imputes a corrupt motive. The committee have sought for the foundation, either in evidence or argument, on which this charge rests. They have found neither. They find only the charge, in the first place; and then they find the charge immediately stated as a fact, and relied on as the basis of other charges.

The second reason specially reported by the Secretary as arising from the conduct of the bank, respects the bill of exchange drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury on the Government of France, and purchased by the bank.

The general facts connected with this case are these:

By the late treaty of indemnity between the United States and France, it was stipulated that the French Government should pay to that of the United States twenty-five millions of francs, to be distributed among those American citizens who had claims against France for the unlawful seizure, capture, and condemnation of their vessels and property; the whole sum to be paid in annual instalments of four millions one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs each, into the hands of such persons as shall be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it—the first instalment to be paid at the expiration of one year next following the exchange of the ratification.

On the expiration of the year, the Secretary drew a bill of exchange, signed by himself as Secretary, on the French Government for the amount of this instalment, and sold it to the bank, like any other bill of exchange, and received the proceeds by credit of the amount to the account of the Treasurer in the bank.

On presentment of this bill at the French Treasury, payment was refused; the bill was accordingly duly protested, and it was taken up by a third person for account of the bank. The damages accruing on this bill, according to law and to constant usage in such cases, are one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars.

If this bill had been transferred by the bank, as probably it was, the bank itself would have been answerable for damages even at a higher rate, if a third person had not taken up the bill for the honor of the bank.

On receiving information of the protest of the bill, the officers of the bank, as was their duty, gave immediate notice to the Treasury Department, and accompanied that notice with the information, always made in such cases, that the drawers of the bill would be held answerable for the damages. Such is the substance of the facts in this case.

The bank, it would appear, was willing to collect the bill on account of Government, and to credit the Treasury with the proceeds when received; a course of proceeding which had this to recommend it, that the money to be received on the bill was to be received by the Government simply in trust for claimants under the French treaty, and was not ultimately destined to the ordinary uses of the Treasury. On the contrary, indeed, before the dishonor of the bill was known, it had been made, already, the legal duty of the Secretary to place the fund, so soon as received, at interest for the benefit of the claimants.

But it was thought best to sell the bill, and to realize at once its amount into the Treasury; and the bill was sold to the bank in preference to others offering to purchase, for no reason, it is to be presumed, except that the terms of the bank were more satisfactory. The bill was thus purchased by the bank, and its proceeds credited to the Treasury. This was a mere transaction of the purchase and sale of a bill of exchange. There was no trust confided to the bank, and no fiscal agency in the whole matter. Indeed the agency of the bank had been declined, the Secretary preferring to deal with it not as an agent, but as a purchaser, proposing to it not to collect the bill, but to buy it. On being remitted to Europe, and presented for payment, the bill was protested. By the universal commercial law, the Government, on the occurrence of this protest, became amenable to the bank for the amount of the bill, with damages. These damages may be ultimately claimed, with justice from the French Government, if the bill was drawn upon sufficient grounds, and on proper authority; in other words, if the obligation of the French Government was such that it was bound to accept and pay the bill; but unless there be something in the case to vary the general rule, which the committee do not perceive, these damages were part of the debt which had become due to the bank, as much as the principal sum of the bill. If this be so, how could the directors relinquish this part of the debt any more than the other? They are agents for the corporation; they act as trustees, and have no authority, without consideration, to release, either to the Government or to individuals, debts due, or properly belonging to the corporation.

It has been suggested that the bank should have taken up this bill, when protested, on Government account. Two answers may be given to this suggestion: the first is, that the bill had been taken up by a correspondent abroad for account of the bank, before it was known in the United States that it had been protested. The second is, that it would have been unlawful for the bank to have advanced such amount to the Government, or on account of Government, for the purpose of taking up this bill, or for any other purpose, without an act of Congress. The express words of the charter forbid it.

But, as a reason for removing the deposites, it appears to the committee quite immaterial whether the bank be right or wrong in claiming these damages. If wrong, it will not recover them. It is not judge of its own rights; and if the appropriate tribunals shall decide that the bank was acting on this occasion, or ought to have acted, as the agent of Government, or that it was its duty to take up the bill on account of Government, then the damages will not be awarded to it. And in the worst aspect of this case, how can its conduct, in this respect, be any possible reason to justify the removal of the deposites? What connexion has this occurrence with the safe keeping of the public treasures, or with the remitting them from place to place, to meet the convenience of Government according to the duty of the bank under the charter? The bank thinks itself entitled to damages on a protested bill purchased and held by itself, and drawn by Government. The Secretary of the Treasury thinks otherwise. If there be no reason to doubt the sincerity of the Secretary's conviction, there is as little to doubt the sincerity of that entertained by the bank; and it is quite inconceivable to the committee that the pendancy of such a difference of opinion, on such a question, should furnish any reason whatever for withdrawing the deposites, unless it be at once admitted that the Secretary holds the power of removal as a perfectly arbitrary power, and may exercise it, by way of punishment, whenever, in any particular, the conduct or opinions of the bank do not conform to his pleasure.

The Secretary does not argue this matter. He offers no reason in opposition to the legal right of the bank to the damages claimed. Indeed, he hardly denies the right. He commences his observations on the subject by saying that the ruling principle of the bank is its own interest; and closes them with another declaration, that, as fiscal agent of the public, it availed itself of the disappointment of its principal for the purpose of enlarging its own profits.

Assertions like these, however else they may be disposed of, cannot be made subjects of argument.

The last charge preferred against the bank, is, that it has used its means with a view to obtain political power, and thereby secure the renewal of its charter.

The very statement of such a charge, as a reason for removing the deposites, is calculated to excite distrust in the wisdom and propriety of that measure; because the charge, too general to be proved, is too general, also, to be disproved; and since it must always rest mainly on mere opinion, it might be made at any time, by any Secretary, against the bank. It would be, therefore, always a convenient cloak under which to disguise the true motives of official conduct.

If proof be made out that the funds of the bank have been applied to illegal objects, the proper mode of redress and punishment should have been adopted; but what has this to do with the deposites? As in the case of the French bill, the Secretary cannot justify the removal of the deposites on any such ground as this, unless it be conceded that he may use the power of removal as a punishment for any offence, of any kind, which the bank, in his opinion, may have committed. The committee have already expressed the opinion that no such latitude of power belongs to him; and the assertion of such a power, for such a cause as is now under consideration, shows that the power ought never to belong to any Secretary; because the offence, on account of which it is here proposed to be exercised, is a political offence, incapable of definition, depending merely on the Secretary's opinion, and necessarily drawing into its consideration all the exciting controverted topics of the day. The bank, it is said, "has sought to obtain political power." What is the definition of such an offence as this? What acts constitute it? How is it to be tried? Who is to be the judge? What punishment shall follow conviction? All must see that charges of this nature are but loose and vague accusations, which may be made at any time, and can never be either proved or disproved; and to admit them as sufficient grounds to justify the removal of the deposites, would be to concede to the Secretary the possession of a power purely arbitrary.

The main fact relied on for this cause of removal shows how extremely unsafe all proceedings on such reasons must be. The main fact is, that, between December, 1830, and December, 1831, the bank extended its loans twenty millions of dollars, and it is further alleged that, as if to leave no doubt of the motive of this extraordinary conduct, it continued to add rapidly to its loans, until in May, 1832, while its petition for renewal was pending, those loans amounted to seventy millions. And the Secretary declares that this extraordinary increase of loans made in so short a space of time, and on the eve of a contested election in which the bank took an open and direct interest, demonstrates that it was using its money to obtain a hold upon the people of the country, to induce them, by the apprehension of ruin, to vote against the candidate whom it desired to defeat. This is strong assertion, but, so far as the committee perceive, it is assertion merely. It is but the Secretary's own inference from facts, from which very facts his predecessors in office have drawn no such conclusions.

This great extension of the loans, be it remembered, took place in 1831. Why was it not then complained of? How should it have escaped the vigilance of the Secretary of that day, at the time it took place? And, if it did not escape his vigilance, why did he not remove the deposites? So, also, as to the amount of loans in May, 1832.—That amount was perfectly well known at the time, and if it proved any offence, why was not the punishment inflicted then? How should all other secretaries have slept over this great mischief?

It might further be well asked, what evidence is there of the existence of any such motive as is imputed to the bank, in the extension of its loans?—There is no evidence, but the mere fact itself of the extension, and it cannot be denied that other and very different reasons for the extension may have existed; so that the charge is proved no otherwise than by inferring a bad motive, from an act lawful in itself, and for which good reasons may have existed.

Nor is it either acknowledged, nor, so far as the committee know, proved that the bank took an open and direct interest, as a corporation, in the election referred to. The bank certainly was much interested in certain accusations which had been brought against it, and which became subjects of public discussion during the pendancy of that election. It had been charged with great misconduct and gross violation of its charter. These accusations must undoubtedly have called on the directors for answer. If made before Congress, they were to answer before Congress; if made judicially, they were to answer in the courts; if made in an official and formal manner, and in that manner submitted to the judgment of the country, the directors were bound to meet them before that country by every fair use of fact and argument, not only for the purpose of defending themselves as directors, but for the higher purpose of maintaining the credit of the bank, and protecting the property entrusted to their care. If in thus defending the bank before the community, the directors carried their measures beyond this fair object of defence, or if they resorted to dishonorable or indecorous modes of discussion; if they sought rather to inflame than to reason; if they substituted personal crimination for argument; if, even, they met invective and violence with corresponding invective and violence; they followed bad examples, and are not to be justified. But on their right to defend themselves before the public against grave charges brought against them, and urged before the public, the committee entertain no doubt; and they are equally clear in opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury is not constituted the judge of the mode of exercising this right, and cannot justly remove the deposites merely because the conduct of the bank, in this particular, has not happened to conform to his wishes.

The committee, therefore, consider this last reason of the Secretary equally insufficient with the rest; and they regard it as the most objectionable of all, in its principle, inasmuch as it proceeds on grounds which, if admitted, would leave a very high official duty to be exercised from considerations connected with the political feelings and party contests of every day, with no guide but the individual opinion of the officer who is to perform the act; an opinion which, it is possible, may itself be no less tinctured with political motive and feeling than the conduct which it would reprehend.

If an unlimited power be conceded to the Secretary to inflict penalties on the bank for supposed political motives, in acts legal in themselves, where is the security that the judge may not be found acting under the same impulses which he imputes to the party accused?

The committee entertain no doubt that the immediate cause of the existing public distress is to be found in the removal of the public deposites, and in the manner in which that removal has been made. No other adequate cause has been suggested; and those who justify the removal do not so much deny this to have been the cause, as insist that it was not necessary that any such effect should have followed from it. In other words, they argue that, notwithstanding the removal, the bank still possessed the power, if it had chosen to exercise it, of warding off the blow which has fallen on the country, or at least of mitigating its severity.

Nothing could have been rationally expected but that the bank, deprived of the deposites, and denounced by the Executive Government, would feel itself called on to take just care of its own interest and its own credit. Of the means necessary to the attainment of these ends, the directors alone were judges, and the committee have no evidence before them to show that they have not exercised their judgment fairly, and with a real solicitude to accommodate the commercial community, in the altered state of things, as far as has been practicable consistently with the security of the institution which it is equally their duty to the public, and the stockholders to maintain. They are certainly under every obligation of duty, in the present distressed state of the country, to do every thing for the public relief which is consistent with the safety of the bank, and with those considerations which the approaching expiration of its charter makes it important for the directors to regard.

The removal itself, and the manner of effecting it, are causes entirely sufficient, in the judgment of the committee, to produce all the consequences, which the country has experienced, and is experiencing; and these consequences, they think, are to be referred to those causes as their just origin.

How could any other result have been expected? The amount of the deposites was nine millions of dollars. On this amount in deposite there was sustained, no doubt, a discount of far greater magnitude. The withdrawal of this sum of nine millions from the bank necessarily compelled it to diminish its discounts to the full extent of all that part which may be supposed to have been sustained by it. It is to be remembered, too, that this was done at a moment when business of every kind was pressed with great activity, and all the means of the country fully employed.

The withdrawing of so large an amount at such a time, from hands actually holding and using it, could not but produce derangement and pressure, even if it had been immediately placed in other banks, and if no unfriendly feeling, and no want of confidence, had attended the transaction. But, it is quite obvious that the operation to which the Secretary has resorted has been attended with both these additional and powerful causes of derangement. It has created unfriendly feelings, and it has diminished confidence. This change of the deposites is made on the striength of charges against the bank of a very grave and aggravated nature; such as, if true, would most seriously affect its credit for solvency and stability. It is proclaimed to the whole world as having converted itself into a political partisan, misapplied its funds, neglected its highest duties, and entered on a career of electioneering against the Government of the country.

These serious charges necessarily put the bank on its defence, and the extraordinary spectacle is exhibited of a warfare by the National Government on the National Bank, notwithstanding that the Government is itself a great proprietor in the bank, and notwithstanding that the notes of the bank are the currency in which the revenues of the country are by law receivable.

The true and natural relation between the Government and the bank is altogether reversed. Instead of enjoying the confidence of the Government, it is obliged to sustain its most serious official assaults, and to maintain itself against its denunciations. The banks selected by Government as its agents are themselves thrown, perhaps unwillingly, into an attitude of jealousy and suspicion with the Bank of the United States. They become cautious and fearful, therefore, in all their proceedings; and thus those who should co-operate to relieve the public pressure, are considering mainly their own safety. Fearful of each other, and fearful of the Government, they see the distress continue, with no power of beneficial interposition.

It may be asked, why are not these deposite banks able to maintain as large a circulation on the nine millions of deposites as the Bank of the United States? And will they not be thus able when the present panic shall have subsided? The committee think both these questions easily answered.

The Bank of the U. S. has a credit more general, it may be said, more universal, than any State bank does possess. The credit of the Bank of the United States is equally solid, its bills and notes received with equal confidence, for the purpose of circulation and remittance, in every quarter of the country. No paper circulation, so far as the committee know, which ever appeared in the world, has approached nearer to the value and uniformity of a specie currency than the notes and bills of the Bank of the United States. To the State bank these notes and bills have performed the office of specie. All the State banks have discounted, upon the possession of them, with the same freedom and boldness as they would have done on an equal amount of the precious metals. The curtailment of their circulation, therefore, is not merely a withdrawing of the amount curtailed from the general mass of circulation—it is removing, rather, to the amount curtailed, the basis of the general circulation; and although the actual amount of notes and bills has not been recently greatly diminished, there is reason to suppose [illegible] amount held by State banks has been [illegible] minished.

The removal of the deposites has operated [illegible] ly on the amount of the circulating medium [illegible] moment when that amount could not be [illegible] siderable reduction, suddenly made, without [illegible] ducing sensible effect. It has diminished [illegible] and, in some instances, it has had this effect [illegible] very material degree. It has operated [illegible] ternal exchange, and has, most manifestly [illegible] tended with very serious and heavy inconvenience [illegible] in that important branch of the national [illegible] More than all, it has acted on opinion; it has [illegible] turbed the general confidence, it has weakened [illegible] public faith in the soundness of the currency [illegible] it has alarmed men for the security of property [illegible] yet, we hardly know its effects on the [illegible] country in Europe. Perhaps it is not [illegible] ticipate those effects; but if causes which [illegible] here should be found to have been effective [illegible] also, a still greater degree of pressure [illegible] than has yet been felt may be expected [illegible]

The committee, therefore, cannot [illegible] the removal of the deposites, on the [illegible] measure highly inexpedient, and altogether [illegible] justifiable. The public moneys were [illegible] bank. This is admitted. All the duties [illegible] bank connected with these public moneys [illegible] faithfully discharged. This, too, is admitted. The subject had been recently before the [illegible] of Representatives, and that House [illegible] opinion against the removal [illegible] equivocal vote. Another session [illegible] close at hand, when the whole matter [illegible] come before it. Under these circumstances [illegible] make the removal, with the certain [illegible] so much alarm, and of producing so much [illegible] evil and suffering, such derangement [illegible] rency, such pressure and distress in all [illegible] es of the business of private life, is [illegible] the committee think the Senate is [illegible] disapprove. The reasons which have [illegible] stated apply to the whole proceedings [illegible] cretary, relating to the public deposites [illegible] it unnecessary to consider whether the [illegible] difference between his power over [illegible] in the bank, and his power to suspend [illegible] posites. The committee forbear, too, [illegible] er the propriety of the measures adopted [illegible] Secretary for the safekeeping of the [illegible] since their withdrawal from the bank. [illegible] bear, too, from entering into any [illegible] present, of the course of legislation [illegible] adopted by Congress under the existing [illegible] things. In this report, they have confined [illegible] consideration to the removal of the deposites [illegible] reasons assigned for it, and its immediate [illegible] quences; and on these points they have [illegible] opinions which have now been expressed.

They recommend to the Senate to adopt the resolution which has been reported.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Official paper of yesterday contains the following, and two other similar [illegible] which are said to have been addressed to the President and a member of his [illegible] "specimens of the means that are resorted to by the friends of the Bank to force a restoration of the Deposites."

To Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America:

I am very sorry to inform you that if the deposites are not replaced, and the Bank of the United States is not re-chartered, by the 4th of March, you will be a dead man by the 15th day of April, 1834. Now, my Dear Sir, *I hope you will act wisely*, and re-charter *the said Bank, for if you do* not, the United States will lose one of her Presidents and Generals that has been known in *America*. There has been a private meeting [illegible] and the plan is all laid out for doing the [illegible] mentioned. I am a signer of the above [illegible] but I could not engage in such a thing [illegible] quainted your honor of the above plan.

Your humble servant,

A DEMOCRAT.

[The above letter is post-marked Philadelphia, February 8.]

Whether these things have been [illegible] ed here, among the other articles [illegible] worked up by the K. C. for distribution [illegible] sent off to be returned here for the [illegible] the President, to exasperate him [illegible] er they are the work of mischievous [illegible] such as may be *found in every* large [illegible] who *will* have *their jest, at what* [illegible] of truth or *propriety*, we cannot [illegible] to say. But this we think we may [illegible] say; that no honest and intelligent man [illegible] attribute such miserable, shallow, [illegible] tardly effusions to any decent political [illegible] ponent of the Administration, or to [illegible] one likely to entertain a serious [illegible] to do what is so ludicrously *hinted at*. "[illegible] Dear Sir," "your honor," "one of the [illegible] Presidents and Generals that has been known [illegible] in America!" "you will be a dead man [illegible] fore *the fifteenth* day of March," if you [illegible] not re-charter the Bank "by the [illegible] March next!" Is the writer of such [illegible] earnest? Or is he merely playing on the [illegible] dulity of the Old General? The matter [illegible] supremely ridiculous, however, that [illegible] serves to be consigned to infamy, if [illegible] only for the villanously bad joke that [illegible] petrates.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Feb [illegible]

The Committee who carried to [illegible] more Memorial to Congress, returned [illegible] evening. We are informed that the [illegible] mittee had interviews with the President [illegible] and the Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] authorized by both to say, *that the measure adopted by the Executive in regard to the United States Bank*, would be adhered [illegible] So that no relief whatever need now be looked for from that quarter.

The following statement of the amount of Bank Notes in circulation, in this State, of the debt owing to Banking Institutions by the citizens thereof, shows the absolute necessity which exists for a new Bank or Banks; and that without them, general bankruptcy must ensue:

Notes of the State Bank in circulation,	[illegible]
Do. of the Newbern Bank, do.	[illegible]
Do. of the Cape Fear do, do.	[illegible]
Probable amount of United States paper in circulation in North Carolina,	[illegible]

Debts due the above Banks from the citizens of this State are as follows:

Due State Bank	[illegible]
Due Newbern Bank	[illegible]
Due Cape Fear Bank	[illegible]
Due U. States Bank, at Fayetteville,	[illegible]

Thus it appears that the people owe the different banks the sum of $1,4[illegible] and above the whole amount of their notes in circulation.—*Raleigh Register.*

...re of the *Bankrupt Post Office.*—A ...pondent of the New Bedford Mercu... ...ting that a mail contractor in the vi... ...of that place, to whom the Post Office ...tment owed about $1800, recently re... ...d a remittance from that Department, ...ting to $147, in *eleven* drafts, three of ...were for five dollars each, and sever... ...ers less than twelve each, on different ...Masters, commencing not far from Se... ...Plains, near Providence, and extend... ...the end of Cape Cod. Another con... ...r recently received a remittance in ...of the deposite bank at Washington, ...presenting them at one of the banks ...w Bedford, for exchange, the Cashier ...sed receiving them. A Post Office, in ...unity of New Bedford, where the quar... ...postage due the Department amounts ...ive to seven dollars, has been drawn ...and paid two quarters in advance, and ...presented for the third quarter, in ...ce, which the Post Master refused to ..., and permitted it to be returned dis... ...ed.—*Balt. Pat.*

...orrespondent of the Journal of Com... ...thus concludes a letter from Wash...

...gentleman had his pocket picked in ...nate Chamber (on the floor) this morn... ...The gentleman who lost the money ...Mr. Gray of Boston, and was introdu... ...the floor by Mr. Webster. Who in... ...ed the other gentleman, I dont know." ...Gray had better petition the presi... ...of the police to have his deposites re...

...*Affairs.*—Flour, says the Freder... ...Maryland, Herald, has got down to four ...and eighty-seven and a half cents, ...ny dealers refuse to take it at that ...A respectable gentleman of this city ...ed four hundred dollars of the notes of ...the banks of this city to Philadelphia, ...charged *six dollars discount!*—Hur... ...the "better" currency.

...r is selling in Pittsburg, Pa. at ...per barrel.

Startling Fact.—In the course of some ...ks made in the House of Representa... ...a few days since, by Mr. Selden of ...York, he said: "He believed nearly ...0 men (*all* voters too,) are engaged in ...ployment of house-building alone, (in ...York,) from the digging of the cellar ...putting on the paint. That, as he ...informed, scarcely a new contract for ...rection of buildings had been made for ...approaching season, and this large class ...People must be deprived of labor and ...rt in that city."

...e remark will apply also to Philadel... ...Is it not time for our bricklayers, ...carpenters, plasterers, &c. to think of ...n that awaits them, if General Jack... ...sists in his mad measures?

New York, February 15.

...ings look much brighter, and more ...ul in Wall street, to-day. At the ...l of Stock Exchange, there was great... ...mation than for many days past. Mr. ...llen resumed his seat at the Board to... ...and the manner of his reception must ...been highly gratifying to his feelings. ...e entered, the Board gave three spon... ...s cheers, which were followed by ...continued claps of applause—evincing ...ch respect entertained for him at the ...

...om the Seat of Government of Ken... ..., we learn that resolutions condemning ...emoval of the Public Deposites from the ...k of the United States, and instructing the ...tors and Representatives of that State, ...ongress, to use their influence to restore ...ublic moneys to their lawful depository, ...passed the House of Representatives, ...vote of 53 to 41.

National Intelligencer.

...eat Speed.—The new English Engine, ...*field*, recently imported for our Rail ...d, started with a large party from this ...e, on Friday last, at 6 A. M. and ar... ...d in Hamburg at half past 3 P. M. same ...a distance of 136 miles—and left Ham... ...yesterday, at 6 A. M. and arrived in ...n at 6 P. M., being detained several ...rs on the road.—*Charleston Mercury.*

...We learn that at a late constable election ...huntsville, Surry County, a fight took ...e between two men, Col. James and ——— ...nestreet; the latter struck James with a ..., and broke his skull: but little if any ...remains of his surviving. Stonestreet ...been taken in custody, and committed ...il. Both these men, we are informed, ...citizens of Rowan county.—*Salem Rep.*

...d. Crockett.—It may interest the friends ...genuine son of the West to learn, ...he has lately completed with his own ..., a narrative of his life and adven... ...and that the work will be shortly pub... ...by Messrs. Carey and Hart, of Phila... ...phia. The work bears this excellent and ...racteristic motto by the author:

...leave this rule for others, when I am dead:
...be always sure you're right—then go ahead!

...We have omitted, until now, to mention ...*Mysterious Lady*, who is at present po... ...the town, at Washington Hall. She is ...ently the keenest of the knowing ones. ...will describe any thing minutely, with... ...looking at it; and like the woman who ...the magic handkerchief to Othello's mo... ..."can almost tell the *thoughts* of ...ple." She is well worth a visit.

Phila. Intel.

...Merchant's Bank.—The subscription ...for the stock in this embryo institution ...yet literally blank. Whether the whip-...clause or the six per cent clause, be the ...se of this lukewarmness, we cannot say, ...such is the effect.—*Newbern Spec.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1834.

Bank of Cape Fear.—We have procured, through the attention of friends who were present at the late meeting of Stockholders of this Institution, the following account of the proceedings of that body:

The meeting was organised at the Banking House in Wilmington, on Monday the 17th inst., by the appointment of Charles P. Mallett, Esq. of this place, Chairman, and Dr. Thomas H. Wright, of Wilmington, Secretary.

3,852 Shares of Stock were represented—the State Stock being represented by Dr. Frederick J. Hill.

One of the first measures was the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the situation of the Bank, and to report the present value of the Stock. This committee consisted of Dr. F. H. Shuman of Salem, Dr. F. J. Hill of Wilmington, and John W. Wright, Esq. of Fayetteville. After making the examination, the Committee, through Dr. Shuman, made the following Report:

"The Committee appointed 'to examine into the condition of the Bank, particularly as set forth in the General Statement which has been submitted, and to report the present value of Stock,' beg leave to enter into the details of this statement, and to exhibit the following as the results of their investigation. The total debt due by the Bank, (exclusive of its Capital $496,800, due the Stockholders) is $644,875. From this sum, however, it has been usual to deduct, (and your Committee think it but a fair and reasonable allowance for a Bank which has been thirty years in existence,) $50,000, for notes which have been destroyed and lost, and which of course can never be returned for payment. This being granted, the actual responsibilities of the Bank or of its Stockholders, is in fact, but $594,875. Its means of meeting this debt, as the annexed exhibit shows, after deducting for bad debt $182,347, and for loss in the depreciation of its real estate, 49,000, consists of specie and active funds of the Bank immediately under its control $445,890. Discounted Notes of individuals considered good, $629,665, and real estate absolutely worth $23 351, making a total of $1,098,906, leaving, after the payment of all its other debts, $504,031, to refund the Stockholders, and an actual surplus of $7,231.

In the above estimate, the doubtful debt of $4,812, has not been classed as bad, because your Committee believe that a portion of it, if not the whole, may be collected, and because they have not included in the means of the Bank (as they might with great propriety have done) $8,000 of interest now due upon notes not in regular renewal, but secure.

Notes in circulation, $549,112, less $50,000 lost,	$499,112
Deposites or sums due individuals,	91,890
Dividends unpaid,	1,665
Due to Banks,	2,208
Capital Stock due Stockholders,	496,800
Debt,	1,091,675
Specie and Specie Funds,	101.715
Deposites in Foreign Banks,	333,990
Due by Banks in North Carolina,	603
Notes of other Banks on hand,	9.582
Real Estate, actual present value,	23,351
Debt, including Bills of Exchange, $812,012, less $182,347 bad,	629,665
Means,	1,098,906
	1,091.675
Surplus,	7.231

From this exhibit it appears, that all the losses which the Bank has sustained, either by bills, notes or the depreciation of its real estate, have not only been repaired, and its capital made good, but that an actual surplus exists. And your Committee believes that the present prospects of the Bank promise a fair return to the Stockholder for his investment, and insure the declaring of regular semi-annual dividends.

The Report was accepted.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the extension of the Charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, under "An act to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear, passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, at the session of 1833-4," be, and the same is hereby accepted;—and that the President of the Bank, notify the Governor of the State, of said acceptance.

Resolved, That it is expedient to renew the Shares of Stock heretofore merged; viz. to increase the Capital of the Bank, to its original amount of eight thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; and that books for receiving subscriptions agreeably to the Act to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear, be opened as soon as practicable.

Whereas, the Stockholders have at this meeting, resolved to open Books of subscription for an increase of Capital, pursuant to the Act of the last Legislature; and whereas, if new Stockholders be admitted, it is proper that the surplus profits remaining, after a fair deduction for bad and doubtful debt and losses on real estate, should be divided among the present Stockholders—

Be it therefore Resolved, That if the additional Stock be subscribed, that the President and Directors be instructed to declare a dividend of such surplus profits, before admitting any new Stockholders, so as to place all on a fair and equal footing.

Resolved, That it shall be lawful for any subscriber for the new Stock, to pay the whole of his subscription, or any part thereof, before the time limitted for the payment; and each and every Subscriber so paying in advance, shall have a discount at the rate of six per cent. per annum, computing the same from the time when the payment is made, to the time when it is required to be made.

There were but two dissenting votes upon the adoption of the first resolution. And we do not learn that there was any opposition to the others. The whole proceedings were characterized by great unanimity.

Applications having been made from Raleigh and Salisbury, for the establishment of Branches, a Committee was raised upon them, who made the following Report:

The Committee to whom was referred the memorials of the citizens of Raleigh and Salisbury, report: That the power to establish Branches and Agencies of this Bank, is vested by the new Charter in the President and Directors of the principal Bank, which renders it unnecessary for the Stockholders to act upon the memorials. The Committee, however, are of the opinion, that it would be premature, to establish any new Agency of the Bank, before the new Stock is subscribed and paid for.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, the meeting adjourned on Wednesday.

We congratulate the friends of the Cape Fear Bank, and the public, upon the sound and healthful state of that Institution, as disclosed by the above report. It may well be doubted whether any Bank in the country can make a better exhibit. Its specie, and funds equivalent to specie, amount to three-fourths of all its liabilities, except those to the Stockholders. The Stockholders, who have patiently submitted, for several years past, to the withholding of dividends, for the purpose of repairing former losses, may now look forward to regular semi-annual dividends.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Rail Road Company, on Thursday last, James Seawell, Esq. was chosen President, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Clerk, and Williamson Whitehead, Esq. Treasurer.

It gives us great pleasure to find that the work is to be commenced immediately. An advertisement for materials will be found in this paper. These are to be used for the construction of the road from the river to Hay Mount, running through the centre of the town, a distance of about 2 miles. The completion of this portion of the road is of course the first object of the Company, and when that shall have been effected, we have little fear of the extension of this great work, which is destined to have so great an influence on the prosperity of North Carolina.

In the course of debate, in the Senate, a few days ago, Mr. Mangum stated a fact which may well startle those, if any there be, who doubt the reality of the public distress. A merchant of this State who had occasion to remit a small amount to New York, sent the amount in Cape Fear Bank Bills. These could not be disposed of except at a discount of 7½ per cent! "Yet that paper," said Mr. Mangum, "was as good as the paper of any Bank in the United States. It had weathered all storms, and retained its credit unimpeached."

The money market in New York is said to be in a much better state than for several weeks past. This is attributed to the efforts made by the merchants themselves to restore confidence. Failing of all hope of relief from Congress or the President, they have determined to make a strong effort to stop the progress of the ruin which has already overtaken so many, and yet threatens to involve so many others. For this purpose a very large meeting of the merchants was held, and a Union Committee, consisting of twenty-five of the most influ ntial gentlemen, was appointed to devise means of relief. At the request of this Committee, a meeting of the different Banks has been held, which it is believed will result in some measure of relief. We regret to see, that the Branch of the United States Bank declined participating in this meeting, because of the peculiar position of that Bank in regard to the Government. Its refusal to do so, will afford new ground to its enemies to charge it with a desire to continue the distress. It would certainly have that appearance, if we did not know that the Branch has greatly extended its discounts since the pressure.

WM. WIRT, Esq. died in Washington City, on Tuesday last, aged about 62 years. There are perhaps few men in this Country who united more of public and private virtue with such rare mental endowments as distinguished Mr. Wirt, from early life to the close of his honorable career.

CONGRESS.—Petitions from all parts of the country are pouring in upon Congress in relation to the Deposites, and the public distress. They all give rise to debate; but the most interesting discussion occurred in the Senate, on the presentation of the Memorial from Burke County, in this State, which was signed by a number of the original friends of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Wilkins of Penn. has at length concluded his speech in defence of the Administration. Mr. Tyler had the floor in reply.

In the House of Representatives, the question has been at last taken, by the aid of the Previous Question, which was moved by Mr. Muhlenburg of Pa. This having been seconded, the question was put, shall the main question be now put? and decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. John Adams, William Allen, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Beaumont, John Bell, James Blair, John Blair, Bockee, Bodle, Boon, Brown, Bunch, Burns, Bynum, Cambreleng, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, S. Clark, Clay, Coffee, Connor, Cramer, Day, Dickerson, Dickinson, Dunlap, Forester, W. K. Fuller, Galbraith, Gillet, Joseph Hall, T. H. Hall, Halsey, Hamer, Hannegan, Joseph M. Harper, Harrison, Hataway, Hawkins, Hawes, Henderson, Howell, Hubbard, Abel Huntington, Inge, Jarvis, Richard M. Johnson, Noadiah Johnson, Cave Johnson, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawrence, Luke, Lea, Leavitt, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, Abijah Mann, J. K. Mann, Mardis, Moses Mason, McCarty, McIntyre, McKay, McKim, McKinley, McLane, McVean, Miller, Henry Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Muhlenberg, Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker, Patterson, D. J. Pearce, Peyton, Franklin Pierce, Pierson, Polk, Pope, Schenck, Schley, Shinn, Charles Slade, Smith, Speight, Standefer, Stoddert, Sutherland, Wm. Taylor, Francis Thomas, John Thomson, Turner, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Van Houten, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Wayne, Webster, Whallon, C. P. White, Fowler—116.

NAYS—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Heman Allen, J. J. Allen, C. Allan, Archer, Ashley, Banks, Barber, Barnitz, Barringer, Baylies, Beaty, James M. Bell, Binney, Brigs, Bull, Burges, Cage, Chambers, Chilton, Chinn, Choate, Claiborne, William Clark, Clayton, Clowney, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, Crockett, Darlington, Warren R. Davis, Amos Davis, Davenport, Deberry, Deming, Denny, Dennis, Dickson, Duncan, Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Ewing, Felder, Filmore, Foot, Foster, P. C. Fuller, Fulton, Gamble, Gholson, Gilmer, Gordon, Gorham, Graham, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, Hiland, Hall, Hard, James Harper, Hazeltine, Heath, Hiester, Jabez W. Huntington, W. C. Johnson, Seaborn Jones, King, Lay, Lewis, Love, Loyall, Martindale, Marshall, John Y. Mason, McComas, McDuffie, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Moore, Patton, Pinckney, Plummer, Potts, Ramsay, Reed, Rencher, Selden, William B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, William Slade, Sloane, Spangler, William P. Taylor, P. Thomas, Tompkins, Tweedy, Vance, Vinton, Watmough, E. D. White, Fred. Whittlesey, Elisha Whittlesey, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, Wise, Young, Burd, Hardin—112.

So the Previous Question was carried by four votes.

The main question was then put, on referring the Secretary's Letter on the Deposites to the Committee of Ways and Means, and decided by Yeas and Nays, in the affirmative, as follows—Yeas 130, Nays 98.

The effect of this decision was to set aside Mr. McDuffie's Resolutions. The debate is thus terminated, for the moment, but it will doubtless be soon renewed upon some other motion. It cannot be restrained; for it is the great question that swallows up all others.

On Monday the 17th, the whole day, from the hour of meeting till after candle light, was occupied in the presentation of petitions and memorials.

Mr Senator Brown, again.—The fulsome flatterry which, within a few days, we have seen bestowed upon this gentleman, has tempted us to offer another extract to show how he is estimated abroad. The last we gave was from the Washington correspondent of a Southern paper. The present is from the correspondent of the New York American. It is found in a long letter giving the substance of the speeches of Messrs. Forsyth, Wright, Webster and Clay, on the North Carolina resolutions. It is stated, as part of the remarks of Mr. Clay, that "He thought that notwithstanding all the assertions to the contrary, the question would be, after all, whether the Bank was to be in Chesnut street or Wall street. This was the real question behind the curtain. It was true persons were to be found, who at the bidding of those in power, would and did come forward to deny this, but he playfully remarked that a year hence, when such a question would be presented, they would either *not be in their places voting against it, they would be otherwise provided for, or they might reconsider the subject;* there being, as he heard, a statute of limitation which prevailed in New York, by which no man could be challenged for a change of opinion, if not brought before the expiration of a year." Mr. Senator Wright took all this in dudgeon, for the Senate was convulsed with laughter; and after a few slang-whanging remarks from Mr. Brown, he obtained the floor; and taking all the language of Mr. Clay as personally reflecting upon himself, he reiterated that his objection to the bank was on Constitutional grounds and not to be overcome."

Since the above was in tpye, we have met with the following in another quarter—the Washington correspondence of the National Gazette:

"As for Senator Brown, "my conscience!"—as Baillie Nicol Jarvie used to ejaculate,—how could he ever have supposed that dame Nature intended him "the applause of list'ning senates to command"! He makes enough noise, to be sure—so much, indeed, that one might imagine him to be a "great gun" from the report; but if he be so, it is doubtless of the blunderbuss species—and he must have so much of the milk of human kindness in his composition as never to load with ball, for fear of doing harm, judging from the effect which his discharges produce. It is a sad thing to mistake one's vocation."

What North Carolinian is not ashamed to have such a representative upon the floor of the Senate?

The papers are full of rumours with respect to changes in the cabinet. The correspondent of the New York American speaks of it as a thing certain that Mr. McLane has resigned the State Department, and adds,

We have nothing these two days past but speculations as to who is to succeed Mr. McLane? Who gets the Post Office? Who to Russia? Who to England? Mr. Rives has, it is supposed, an intention of either voting for the restoration of the Deposites, in obedience to the voice of his State, or of resigning. If the latter, he will get the Secretaryship of State in preference to Mr. Forsyth. The speculations as to the other places named are as plenty as blackberries.

One of the New York papers denies that Mr. Van Buren was endorser for Mr. Knower to any amount.

The Legislature of Kentucky has incorporated a Bank with a capital of $5,000,000.

Fatal effect of Intemperance.—On the 4th inst. a citizen of Bladen County, N. C. in a state of intoxication, was drowned whilst attempting to cross a stream from the shop where he had procured ardent spirits. We have not room for the particulars as detailed by a neighbor of the deceased.

We are glad to find by the Northern papers, that Messrs. S. & M. Allen have resumed their business.

Supreme Court.—The following decisions have been made since our last:

February 12.—Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Brown *v.* Jameson, in Equity, from Orange, perpetuating the injunction formerly awarded.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Harris *v.* Richardson, from Pasquotank, reversing the judgment below.

February 13.—Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Doe, Dem Ross *v.* Toms, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment below.

February 14.—Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the State *v.* The Commissioners of the town of Halifax, reversing the judgment below.

February 17.—Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Harman *v.* Harry, in Equity, from Lincoln, perpetuating the injunction heretofore awarded.

From the New York American, Feb. 15.

From France we receive papers to the 26th December.

They present the King's speech on meeting the Chambers—as unmeaning as the most unmeaning of its forerunners—and which, though it alludes to all European nations, with whom questions of any sort are pending, makes no reference whatever to the United States; notwithstanding the fact, that a treaty, duly ratified on both sides, has been rendered inoperative by the fault of the French Government.

Rail Road Stock.—Thirty Shares of the old Stock in the Rail Road Company, sold yesterday at $101 per Share; being an advance of $2 per Share, since Saturday last.

Charleston Courier of the 21st.

Mr. Van Buren.—As this gentleman is a Candidate for the Presidency, his views in relation to the present state of affairs should be known. Mr. Cambreleng lately declared for him, that they exactly coincided with the views of the President; and he himself lately stated to the Committee of the New York merchants, that he entirely approved of the course of the President, in removing the deposites, and of his hostility to the present or any other National Bank. Let him bear his portion of the odium arising from the evils thus entailed upon the country.

Early Peas.—J. Millan, Esq. of Savannah, gathered from his garden on Tuesday last, a mess of English Peas.

The Boston Atlas states that since the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States, *forty-five* failures have occurred in that city.

United States Bank notes are selling at Natchez at a premium of 2½ per cent.

MARRIED,

At the seat of William Davis, Esq. in Robeson County, on Thursday the 20th inst., by the Rev'd. John H. Pearce, the Rev'd. MARK RUSSELL, to Miss SARAH JANE COUNCIL.

DIED,

From the Salisbury Watchman.

At Mount Welcome, in Lincoln county, on the 1st day of February, Gen. PETER FORNEY, in the 78th year of his age.

The subject of this notice was among the oldest and best citizens of Lincoln County; at the prime of life he was actively engaged in the cause of the Revolution, and ever since, has ardently supported the Republican Administration.

He represented this County for several years, in the State Legislature, and in the gloomy period of 1812, which may be emphatically called the second revolution, he was a warm supporter of Mr. Madison, being then a member of Congress from the District composed of Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus; and from the election of Jefferson to the election of the present Chief Magistrate, he was regularly chosen as the elector of his district.

Gen. F. was not only popular on account of his political principles, but as a neighbor he was eminently esteemed. The name of his residence was characteristic of the man: *Mount Welcome* was truely a welcome retreat; where the stranger and the neighbor at all times met with a hospitable reception.

He was a man of strong mind and constitution, both of which he sustained in all their vigor until within a few years of his death.—*Communicated.*

In Wake County, on the 2d inst. Mr. JESSE WALL, aged about ninety, the son of Mr. Arthur Wall, who is now living at the advanced age of 115 years. Mr. Wall was in the Revolutionary war with his father, together with a younger brother.

In Gates county, on the 16th ultimo, in the 86th year of his age, Gen. KEDER BALLARD. Gen. Ballard embarked in the service of his country at an early period of the Revolutionary war, as a Lieutenant. He rose to several highly honorable stations in the service; and, after distinguishing himself during the Southern campaign, he was taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 24, at 2 A. M. Steamer Henrietta, and tow boats Post Boy and Messenger, with Sugar, Coffee, Boxes Goods, sack and loose Salt, for C. T. Haigh, James Martine, E. J. Hale, Nott & Starr, Hall & Johnson, H. Horn, Jones Fuller, I. Blake, Jr. W. S. Latta, J. C. Latta, D. Shaw, and C. P. Mallett, of this place; J. Murphey, J. M. & J. Allen, L. G. Benan, F. J. Hill and Joseph Small of the interior.

Also, on the 21st, Steamer John Walker, with goods for Hall & Johnson, G. Hurlbutt, E. J. Hale, R. C. McMaster, E. L. & W. Winslow, J. Campbell, G. B. Atkins, W. McIntyre, C. T. Haigh, A. Bailey, Cochran, McNabb & Co., J. M. Stedman, J. Huske & Son, of this place; and M. Wilcox, A. Higby, C. Holcomb, J. C. McLeran, R. Nicol & Co., D. Yarborough, E. Hill, G. Y. King, R. Runnells, and M. McIver & Co. of the interior.

DEPARTED, Feb. 19, Henrietta Steamer, with Seed, Flour, Cotton, Feathers, and Candles, for W. Whitehead, Jordan Howell, J. W. Pearce, W. S. Latta, L. Brown, A Lewis, and Duncan Smith.

Also, Hall & Johnson's Boat Henry Clay, with Cotton, Rags, Feathers and Tallow, for Yarbrough & Ray, C. T. Haigh, and owners.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to February 19.

Brigs, Franklin from Porto Rico, Albert from New Bedford, Indian Chief from Jamaica, Bons Amis from Guadaloupe. Schooners, Mary from New York, Regulus from do., Undaunted from do., Commerce from St. Thomas, Betsey from Boston, Herdford from Antigua, Resolution from Philadelphia, Leopard from Charleston, Portrait from Trinidad de Cuba, Topic from New York.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 7 a 8. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13 a 15. Cotton 8 a 10½. Corn 75 a 80. Flaxseed, $1 50 a 1 60. Flour, $4 75, a $5 50.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 29 a 32. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 9 a 11; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 95 a 81. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 20 a 22 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on N. York and Phila.,	¼ a ½	pr ct. dis.
Do. on Charleston & Savannah,	¼ a ½	do. do.
Bank Checks on N. Y.	¼	per ct. prem.
South Carolina Bank Bills,	1¼ a 2	pr. ct. dis.
Virginia Bank Notes,	2	do. do.
Georgia, do.	2 a 3	do.
Patriotic Bank Notes,	2	do. do.
Robards & Hamilton's drafts on New York,	1½ a 2	J. Hamilton & Son, per cent. discount.

---

5 Hhds. good New Orleans SUGAR,
5 do. handsome St. Croix ditto.
25 barrels Porto Rico ditto.
100 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee.
45 hhds. new crop Molasses.
500 sacks Liverpool Salt.
2000 bushels ditto.
2 barrels Linseed Oil.
For sale by CHARLES T. HAIGH.
Feb'y 25. 73-3t

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he feels grateful to them for the patronage which he has received, and that he will be in this place on or about the 1st April next; when he will be happy to attend to such persons as may be pleased to require his professional services.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1834. 73-4w.

RAIL ROAD MATERIALS WANTED.

SEALED Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, till the 28th day of March next, for the delivery of the following Timbers, viz't:

1000 Lightwood Sills, hewed square, 8 feet long, 12 by 12 inches,
300 Rail Pieces, 24 feet long, 5 by 9 inches,
300 ditto ditto, 18 feet long, 5 by 9 ditto.

The 1000 Sills must be of good Lightwood, clear of rot, splits or windshakes, and other defects.

The Rail Pieces must be sawed perfectly true, and of pure heart long leaf pine, taken from thrifty trees, clear of windshakes, bad knots and other defects.

The above materials to be delivered, one half of each by the 20th April, the remaining half by the 20th May next, at such place or places on the line of the works in Fayetteville, as shall be designated in the contracts.

The Materials to be subject to the inspection of one or more persons appointed by the Directory of the Rail Road Company.

Offers made for the sawed Timbers (the Railways) the price may be stated either by the single stick or by the thousand feet.

The Lightwood Sills, the price must be by the single stick. Contracts for any number of Sills not less than 10, will be received, and for the Railways any number not less than 50 pieces.

Where two or more persons propose to contract at the same price, and one should be a Stockholder, preference will be given to the Stockholder; and where the offerer shall state in his proposals, his willingness to receive in payment, one third or more in Rail Road Stock, such offerer shall have preference. Payments will be made upon the delivery and inspection of the Materials.

HUGH CAMPBELL,
EDW'D W. WILLKINGS,
THO. N. CAMERON,
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
J SEAWELL,
} *Directors.*

February 24, 1834. 73tt.

Necessity

REQUIRES that all balances due up to 1st of January past, should be paid without delay. My own engagements will not admit of longer indulgence;—I much hope this notice will be promptly attended to. Cotton or money will be received in payment.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
Fayetteville, February 25, 1834. 73 5w

DONALDSON ACADEMY AND MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

THE SECOND QUARTER in this Institution will commence on the 19th March next.

RATE OF TUITION.

In Classical Department, including higher branches of Mathematics and English studies,	$6 per quarter.
In Preparatory Department,	5
Elementary studies,	4

Twenty five cents is added to the tuition for contingencies.

Board $5 per month—Lodging 50 cents—Washing 50 cents per month—Wood and Light extra, when not provided by the Student.

No amount of tuition for less than a quarter received and then to be paid in advance.

All the various branches of study usually taught in well regulated Academies, are taught in this.

GEO McNEILL, *Sec'y.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1834. 73-tf.

Temperance Meeting.

THERE will be a meeting of the Fayetteville Temperance Society, in the Presbyterian Church, on this evening at 7 o clock.

D. A. DAVIS, *Sec'y.*
February 24, 1834.

JACK DOWNING AND COL. CROCKETT!

THE above popular Works just received, together with Curiosities of Literature, by D'Israeli; Yankee among the Nullifiers; Father's Legacy; Advice to Church Members; Key to Revelations; Sword's Almanack; Bunyan's Works; Mason's Farriery; Rise and Progress; Solitude Sweetened; Dick's Christian Philosopher; Baxter's Call; Saint's Rest; Taylor's Memoirs; Hall on Loss of Blood; Polymerian Testaments, &c.

School Books, &c.—Worcester's Geography and Atlas; Lincoln's Botany; Ingersoll's Grammar; Blair's Lectures, &c.; New York Readers; Smart's Cicero; Adams's Arithmetic.—Cap & Letter Paper, Bill Books, Gold Paper, &c.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
February 24, 1834.

Operative Dental Surgery.

W. R. SCOTT,

IS now making his annual visit to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, and has taken a room at the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now prepared to perform all necessary operations on the Teeth. If any of his operations performed on his former visit have proved defective he will make them good free of charge. Ladies will be waited upon at their dwellings, whenever requested.

February 24, 1834.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, March 19, 1834, will be sold at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, (M.) on a credit of six months, *one Share Lafayette Hotel Stock.*

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. Auct'rs.
February 24. 73ts.

NOTICE.

TEN CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, an indented apprentice by the name of

Firnafold Wood,

About seventeen years of age, stout built, dark complexion, wore when he left mixt Homespun Clothes. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, on Kill P. Swamp, Sampson County, N. C. All persons are forewarned from harboring or hiring said apprentice.

FIRNA WOOD.
February 15, 1834. 73 3wpd.

NEW YORK

Wholesale Clothing Warehouse

No. 68, PEARL STREET.

THE Subscribers, wholesale dealers in Ready Made Clothing, have on hand a large and general assortment, manufactured for the Spring trade, of materials suitable for the Southern and Western markets. Their assortment comprises every article usually required for those markets, and of description, size, &c. to give satisfaction to purchasers. The articles are marked at regular and stated prices, and in no case will there be the least deviation from those prices.

A credit of six months will be given for notes payable at Banks in any part of the country, and in all cases, when the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Two and a half per cent. will be allowed for city acceptances, and a very liberal discount for cash.

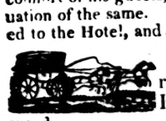
VAN EPS & OOTHOUT.
New York, January 8, 1834. 68t8w.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand,

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to leave North Carolina for some State which will afford him greater facilities for the disposal of the fruits of his industry, offers for sale,

1500 Acres of *LAND*,

Situate in the County of Moore, on Governor's Creek. There is no Land in the State better adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, particularly the latter. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers; and as I presume that no one will purchase without viewing the Land, I will always be ready to show the same to any person wishing to purchase.

WM. THOS. ENGLAND.

Moore County, Nov. 19, 1833. 59-3mortf.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Bcliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH*.

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 158-tf

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

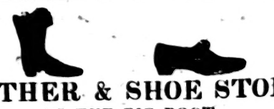
Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and old of forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832 99-tf



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

AT THE BIG BOOT,

4 doors East of Market Square, Person st.

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work*, of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do.
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively*, my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L. HAWLEY.

☞N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

NEW BOOKS.

CANTERBURY Tales; Broad Grins; 5 Nights at St. Albans; Lights and Shadows of German Life, Scenes in our Parish; Down Easters; Sketch Book of Fashion; Willard's Journal; Pickins' Stories; Bell on the Hand; Complete sets of Scott's Novels, very cheap; Missouri Harmony, Bennett's Book Keeping, Zion Songster and Dover Selection, &c. E. J. HALE.

January 7.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.
A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

JUST RECIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of D. Murchison, consisting of *FANCY and STAPLE*

DRY GOODS,

GENTLEMENS' & LADIES' CLOAKS,

Hats, Bonnets & Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

He has taken the Stand recently occupied by him, where he intends, in a short time, in addition to the present Stock, to add a general assortment of

Groceries,

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves

M. MURCHISON.

November 20th, 1833. 61*tf*

ALL Persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle the same with M. Murchison; as he is authorized to collect and grant discharges for the same. D. MURCHISON.

BOARDING.

I WOULD take a few Boarders on moderate terms, and flatter myself the accommodations and attention given would be satisfactory.

E. SMITH.

December 30. 65tf.

CHEAP STORE.

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. A. Kimball, Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell on as accommodating terms as can be afforded in this market.

The following comprise a part of his Stock:

Super. black, blue, mulberry, olive, steel mixt and drab Cloths,
Fancy striped, steel mixt and common Cassimeres,
Gray, blue mixt and colored Satinetts,
Blue, brown and black Circassians, and Pongees,
Black satin Levantines, Sarsnetts and Lustring,
Black, pink and white Satins,
Figured thibet Cloths, for Ladies' Dresses, a new and superior article,
Florences, Laces and Ribbons, a variety,
Silk Velvet, silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c.
Black Crape and Barege, a variety,
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, beaver, lined hogskin, and fur-top Gloves,
Ladies' Belts and Swiss Muslin Tippits,
Printed and plain Muslins,
Sup. light and dark fancy Prints, new style,
Furniture do do. do. do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols,
Rose, duffle, point and saddle Blankets,
Brown linen table Covers,
Sewing Silk and Thread, a good assortment,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Domestic Plaid and bed Ticking,
Brown Drillings, and cotton Fringe,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every fashion and quality,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur Hats, made expressly for this market,
Ditto and boys' cloth and seal skin Caps, of various fashions.

Together with the above, and other articles too tedious to be here enumerated, will be found, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Crockery Ware.

☞Country Merchants and Dealers generally who are desirous of *Bargains*, will please to call and examine his Stock.

ALEX. McIVER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1833. 56*tf*

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY—*In Equity.*

THE Petition of sale of Real Estate, by John McLeod, Moses Kidd and wife Elizabeth, and Nancy McLeod, heirs at law of Neill McLeod, and James Garner, Lewis Garner, Dolly Ritter, John Manus and wife Sally, heirs at law of Lewis Garner,

Against

John Richardson and wife Judea, and Stephen Johnson and wife Elizabeth, and those last living beyond the limits of this State, and bring interested in the sale of the Land described in the Petition—It was *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, by this Court.

(68-6t.) BRYAN BOROUGHS, *C. M. E.*

NEW BOOKS.

MONTGOMERY'S LECTURES on general Literature; Turner's Sacred History; Abercrombie on Moral Feelings; Paley's Philosophy; Chapman's Sermons; Course of Time; Grimshaw's Works; Daughter's Own Book; Christian Lyre, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

NOTICE.

TWO or three Journeymen Shoe Makers (good workmen) may find employment, with fair wages, by applying to

W. L. HAWLEY.

December 9th, 1833. 62-tf.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE,

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico, } COFFEE.
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo,
85 hhds. Porto Rico, } MOLASSES.
45 do Cuba,
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

Molasses, Bagging, &c.

20 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
50 pieces Bagging,
20 casks Cheese,
30 boxes ditto,
15 jars Tamarinds,
Just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 31. 65-tf.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT,
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to leave the State of North Carolina, for one more congenial to his welfare, offers for sale the following

LANDS.

1900 acres or thereabouts of good Land on the East side of Cape Fear River, and on both sides of the Wilmington road, 3 miles from Fayetteville.

Also,

1250 acres more or less, in Bladen County—The latter tract is famous for timber.

NEAL BEARD.

January 3, 1834. 66tf.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.

January 6, 1834.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

25 Hhds. MOLASSES,
82 bags green Coffee,
20 casks LIME,
Just received and for sale,

HALL & JOHNSON.

December 24. 64tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Female Boarding School.

THE SEMINARY for Young Ladies, recently under the Superintendence of Mr. WALKER ANDERSON, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, will in future, be continued on the same principles, under the direction of the Subscribers

INSTRUCTION in the Ornamental Branches of *Female Education*, particularly *Music* and *Drawing*, will be given by the same experienced and well-qualified Teachers who have formerly had charge of that Department.

The Session will commence on the 15th of January, 1834.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL J. JOHNSTONE.

October 15. 55t1M.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the large and commodious Store on Hay street, immediately opposite the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Jones Fuller, where they offer their services to the public in their line of business. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Goods. They will also receive and forward Goods and Produce, and attend to any Agency Business entrusted to their care.

—*They offer for sale*—

100 bags Cuba COFFEE,
75 do Rio do.
75 hhds. Molasses,
2500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
20 qr. casks Malaga and Sherry Wine,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
50 boxes Soap,
50 reams wrapping Paper,
10 boxes claret Wine,
50 boxes Raisins,
50 casks cut Nails,
50 casks Lime,
Champaigne Wine, Hyson and imp. Tea,
Bbls. Gin, pipes French Brandy, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 49tf.

FOR SALE,

PEW No. 25 in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833. 58tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufac

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his to his friends and former for the very liberal encou he has received the past informs them that he still remains at Stand on Gillespie street, where he a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He ceived from Philadelphia, a good ther of the best kind, which will ecute all orders in the neatest and manner, at short notice. All kinds done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now their *FALL SUPPLIES* of

DRY GOO

HARDWARE & CUTL

Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable
Men's and women's coarse
Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' pr
ther Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery
criptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton
Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Pa
Baskets, Canton Blinds,

The whole of which are
course of the present week, and
prise a greater *variety* and a
and extensive assortment than
them.

They would invite the attention
and the public generally, to their
flattering themselves they will be
such inducements as will make it
terest and the attention of dealers
HALL &

Fayetteville October 21, 1833.

Just Received and

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool
1000 do Alum

By W. WHIT

December 9, 1833.

AUCTION.

Goodman's Ho

AT AUCTION!!!

WILL be sold before the Court
den, So. Ca., on the first Monday
next, at twelve o'clock M., all Mrs.
gers' interest in the *Camden Hotel*
better known as *GOODMAN'S HOTEL*,
consists of *Twenty five Shares*, at one hund
lars each; which gives the purchaser the
occupy the Hotel, by paying a reasonable
the balance of the stock. Terms made
the day of sale

The above stock may be purchased
out the FURNITURE, at private sale,
previous to the above stated time.
ment is well known It is situated on
of Broad street, fronting on Broad
on King street 44 feet; three stories
six rooms, with a Fire-place to each
cellar, a double piazza in front, and
in the rear; Servant's House 65 feet
one and a half stories high, with 8
ing a Fire-place. Also, a good
and Wood House, all of brick.
wooden Stable, 100 *feet long*, 32 feet
uated on a high and *dry lot*. The
front on Broad street, *extending*
a back street, *about 528 feet* deep

Any person *wishing* to purchase
to call and examine the premises,
be positive, and on accommodating
further information can be had by
subscriber.

JOSEPH GOODMAN,

Camden S. C. Jan. 25, 1834.

☞The House will be kept up by the
tor until a sale of the same is effected

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS,
CEMBER TERM, 1833.

Susan Branson and Josiah Evans, Jr. & wife Jane,
vs.
Henry Branson, Adm'r. of Abner Branson, dec'd., Jesse Hussey and wife Lydia, Samuel Hill & wife Mary, Jane Branson and Hannah A McIver.

Petition for partition

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Hannah A. McIver one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the said Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, unless she be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, Judgment *pro confesso* will be taken, and the Petition heard *Ex parte* as to her.

WITNESS, Archibald McLean, *Jr.* Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, Anno Domini 1833.

(6w) ARCH'D McLEAN *Jr. Clerk.*

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1.

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale, on reasonable terms, or rent, the lots at the foot of Haymount, known the Robeson lots, with all the improvements on, including the White Store House, now occupied by Thos. J. Robeson, deceased, recently by George McNeill, Esq.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

January 20, 1834.

20 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Wagons Wanted.

WAGONS going to Raleigh can receive Loads by applying to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 10, 1834.